

Little Levels District line 6 miles, Edray to Clover Lick 8 miles, Clover Lick to Linwood 8 miles, Edray to Williams River 9 miles, from Kee's vi McClintic's Mill to Buckeys 3 miles, from McClintic's mill to Beaver Dam 5 miles, from Onoto to Marlinton 4 miles, these being the main throughfares in good repair estimated cost of keeping up roads \$20. per mile."

In the same year a report was made on the number of miles in Huntersville District and was found to be about 96 miles.

"It will require about \$1325. to keep same in repair and about \$250. to make some changes in the roads."

West Virginia Writers' Project

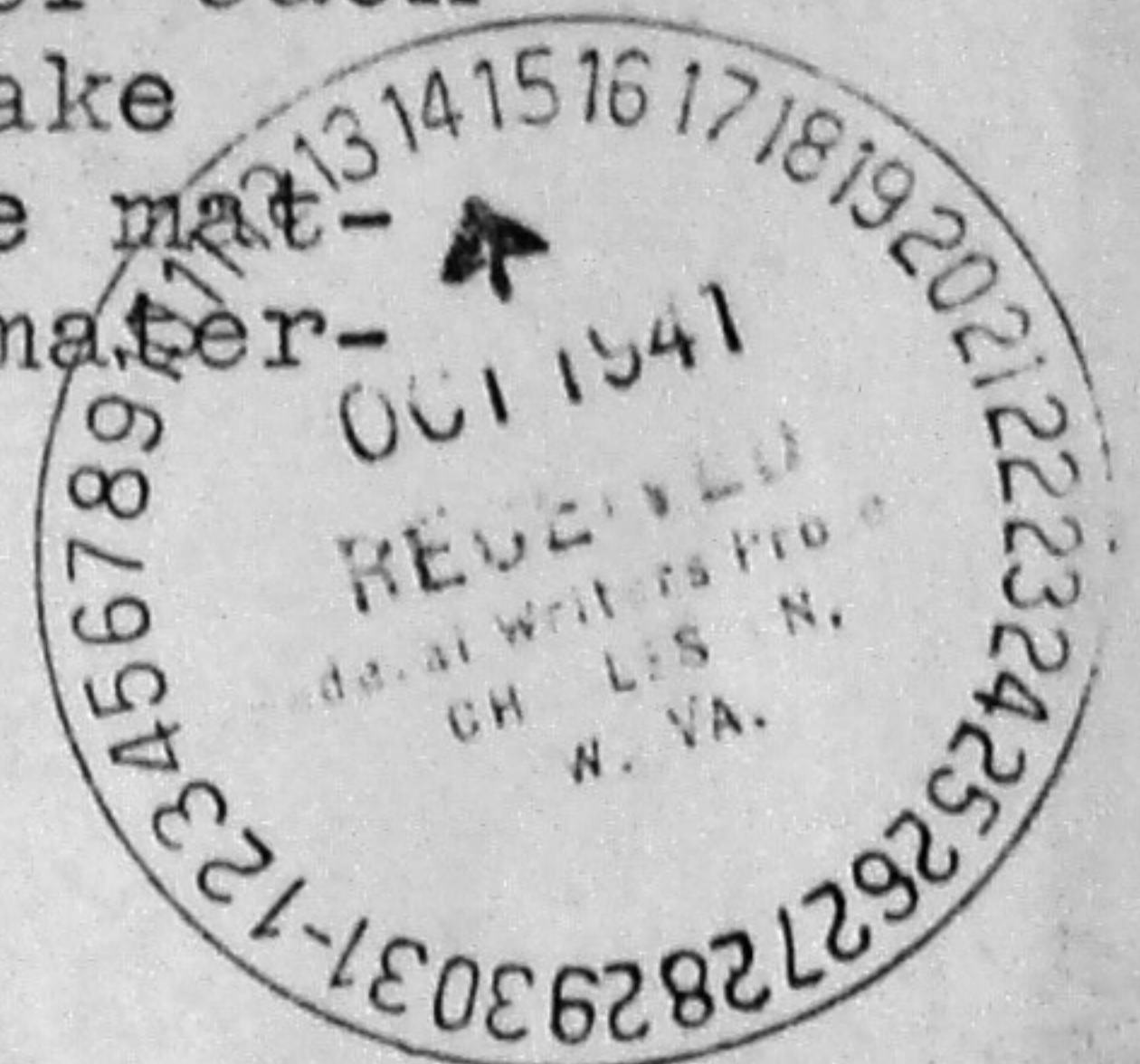
RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Subject Transportation and Communication Date Sept. 24, to Oct. 11, 1941  
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The enclosed material is material for Sept. 24, to Oct 11, 1941  
the reason, I didn't enter the source of information after each  
quotation, is because, in some cases I didn't entirely take  
all the work from a book, but I entered at the end of the mat-  
erial, where it came from, and that includes all of the mater-  
ial.

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Betsy Ross Jordan



Sept 24, 1941  
Part 1 a.

Chapter 8.

Betsy R. Jordan

When our first settlers came to this county, they had to use buffalo trails or cut paths for themselves through the trackless forests.

The old Seneca Trail was one of the first trails into Podahontas County. Of course now it is a great highway, but the highway in general follows the old Warrior's Path, most noted Indian trail in America, leading from upper New York State deep into Georgia. This trail, made by moccasined feet centuries ago, may still be clearly seen along this modern highway in West Virginia. Its unofficial name, the Seneca Trail, is fitting.

"When the King of England in 1763 issued a proclamation forbidding further settlement beyond the mountains and demanding the return of settlers who had already crossed the Alleghenies, a line was established roughly following this road. It was the frontier during the French and Indian War."

Of course this old trail was originally started by the Indians of early days and it went through thick forest, which are gone today, except in places where they are preserved, but the scenery along this trail today is very beautiful. We will follow this old trail as we find it today and as it was in the days of the first settlers. So we will have to go back where the trail connects with the National Road, U.S. 40, at Keyser Ridge, and with the Northwestern Turnpike, U.S. 50 at Red House. Of course we call these Routes today, but in those days they were mere trails.

## Chapter 8

Part 1 a.

"The old Seneca Trail enters West Virginia through the most picturesque part of Preston County, near the north western boundary of the Monongehela National Forest. Following it on into Tucker County, it enters this county near the famed Fairfax Stone, a boundary point between West Virginia and Maryland. Finally the trail winds into Randolph county, which is the adjoining county of Pocahontas, in Randolph it winds along, and we see much beautiful scenery, we travel through Elkins, which was of course not there at the time the trail first started, when the Indians traveled on it. Then we also enter into the beautiful Monongahela National Forest."

"The old Seneca Indian Trail may be clearly seen where it crosses the campus of Davis and Elkins College and at other points in the vicinity.

We travel along and pass through the little town of Beverly, then to Huttonsville, then on into Mingo, which bears the name of a tribe of Indians who once had a village on its site, and here a monument has been erected to these "first settlers" of West Virginia.

We finally enter into Pocahontas County, and find some of the most beautiful scenery, there is anywhere along the trail, especially when we cross Elk Mountain, as we wind down the mountain and look down into the valley, it is breath taking, and most tourist who enter into the county can't resist stopping and looking at the beautiful sight, the old Indian trail wound along this mountain, just as it does today, but when the Indians would look down into this valley they saw a vast forest, where-as today, we look down into it, and see the